

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Members of the Publishers' Press—The latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world are received by the Daily Times up to the hour of going to press.

Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905.

The "Black Hand" does not seem to wear Gov. Bell to a great extent.

The national show in Washington lost much of its attractiveness because of the order forbidding flowers on the members' desks. And many a female heart was sore distraught.

If the Glidden automobile tour decides to pass through Vermont on its way to the White Mountains next summer someone ought to give them a tip to avoid Battellburg, over in the western part of the state.

ROOSEVELT'S REMEDY.

As was surmised the President's annual message deals very largely with industrial matters and quite extensively with that phase of it which treats of railroad rates and railroad rebates. The agitation in this country, particularly throughout the western states, has brought these matters so prominently to the surface that they cannot be ignored. That certain shippers are suffering while others are given preference is a matter of common belief now. To make this impossible should be one of the efforts of this session of Congress. The President has pointed out in his message the need for legislation which will make the discrimination impossible, and he has further outlined his idea of the remedy. Briefly stated, it is the idea of the President that Congress pass an enactment which shall create an administrative body, whose province it shall be to decide, whenever cases are brought before it, whether given rates by a railroad are reasonable and just. In case the rates be found unjust and unreasonable, this administrative body, after full consideration of the matter, shall prescribe the maximum limit, beyond which the railroad shall not go in making charges, their decision to go into effect within a reasonable time. To guard against injustice the President's scheme provides that these decisions of the special administrative body shall be subject to review by the courts, to whom the railroads may appeal. To meet another injustice, that of favoring some shipper with a very low rate, the President would give the administrative body power to fix that rate which the railroad had given to some favored shipper as the maximum which could be charged to all shippers. Without doubt, as the message says, only a few punishments of this sort would be needed to prevent the practice of "favored shippers." The President would not give the commission powers to originate or initiate railroad rates but to regulate those already established. To make the decisions of the administrative body effective he would have the proposed enactment of Congress contain a penalty clause, prescribing a heavy penalty for failure to live up to any rulings of the commission.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

What He Claimed.

She had just refused him. Her woman's heart was filled with pity. "Do not be so cast down," she said. "It grieves me greatly to give you so much pain." He looked up and laughed. "Don't worry," he said. "My proposal was just a freak election bet." Then he took his hat and left.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Women's worsted slippers on wool soles in assorted colors at W. J. McLean's.

A Safe, Simple and Convenient Way of Sending Money

IS TO USE

The American Bankers' Association Form of Money Order.

Guaranteed by the American Surety Company of New York. For sale by the

Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company.

We have placed them on sale at the Red Cross Pharmacy and Eugene Marrion's Corner Cigar Store, where they may be obtained at all hours.

J. Henry Jackson, PRESIDENT.



This is Santa Claus' own motto, and he has co-operated with us in collecting practical presents for particular people.

Don't miss our advertisements a single day this month. We'll help make it interesting for your friends.

Everything for men and boys' wear, adornment and comfort.

Fur Coats to Rent.
WE CLEAN, PRESS AND
REPAIR CLOTHING.

FR. ROGERS & CO.
174 Main Street, Barre, Vt.

RATE REGULATION
RECOMMENDED
BY PRESIDENT

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labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must, depend upon the facts of the case. It should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general labor conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come. The children of today are those who tomorrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable consideration.

As to Women Who Work.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over 5,000,000 American women are now engaged in gainful occupations, yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made, but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effects.

feels on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time. It is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended "that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed.

It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty. They draw the line only this side of what may be called law honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic, but practical. There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded.

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue, and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. No change can be made on lines beneficial to or desired by one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several states that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole, and there should then be a sincere, intelligent and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes, but in time of peace the revenue must, on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted.

It is impossible to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves.

Economy in Expenditures.

I earnestly recommend to the congress the need of economy and, to this end, of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. In the public printing also a large saving of money can be made. There is a constantly growing tendency to publish masses of unimportant information at which no human being ever looks.

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down in the navy would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly.

Currency.

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an inadequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided, but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year, so that the currency will contract against speculation and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the treasury department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged in the interest of the business world—that is, in

the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by congressional action.

Business Methods in Departments.

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. I recommend that the congress consider this subject.

Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I said: "The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation. All contributions by any person to any political committee or to any political purpose should be forbidden by law, direction should not be permitted to use suckling's money for such purposes, and moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evil and at in corrupt practices.

The Hague Conference.

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the interparliamentary union, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then raging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on Sept. 13 took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would as a matter of course take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

Monroe Doctrine.

There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place, we must as a nation make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south.

But we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. The Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent the punishment of a port save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. This country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt. On the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations, for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid.

To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is therefore in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us, and not only every principle within us, bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country and appealed to the friendship of the only neighbor who possessed the power and the will to help them. There was imminent danger of foreign intervention. The patience of foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least two foreign nations were on the point of intervention and were only prevented by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need.

Accordingly, the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are trying to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made under which the Dominican government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe depository for equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified among the various creditors, whether European or American.

Under the course taken stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated by the failure of the treaty chaos will follow, and sooner or later this government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion.

Army and Navy.

I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted men or a better type of junior officer, but the army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind.

Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is special need for an increase and reorganization of the medical department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than our army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should, at least in the immediate future, be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being laid up or broken up as they are thus replaced.

Naturalization.

On this subject I recommend: First—A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the department of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second—Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third—More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth—The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth—Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Criminal Laws.

In my last message I asked the attention of the congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective, and I most earnestly request that you pay heed to the report of the attorney general on this subject.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover explicitly, unequivocally and beyond question breach of trust in the

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

For This Evening and All Day Wednesday of New Neckwear, Ruching and Hose Supporters.

Commencing at 6 o'clock tonight, and all day Wednesday, we will sell two lots of Christmas goods that cannot be duplicated later on. You all know what it means in the way of special prices when we give you these evening sales that have been so popular since we first instituted them.

One hundred Boxes of Fancy Neckwear, put up one in a box, for Christmas presents. A variety of styles to select from. Remember these styles cannot be duplicated later on at this price. From 6 o'clock this evening and all day Wednesday, only 25c each.

Fifty Boxes of Fancy White and Colored Ruching, put up expressly for Christmas, in fancy boxes with "The Girl From Paris." Don't fail to procure one of these boxes. Only 25c per box.

Twelve Dozen Hose Supporters for Ladies and Children—the kind that gives satisfaction. Sold for 12 1/2 and 15c. For this sale, only 10c per pair.

Remember this sale commences at 6 o'clock this evening and continues until closing time and all day Wednesday.

The Vaughan Store

shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employee of the United States and to provide a suitable penalty therefor.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to

convey our goods to neutral markets and in case of need to re-enforce our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send

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We Are Interested in Your Looks!

That's why we take pains to see that the Pope Store merchandise not only has quality that commends itself, but there's a snap to the get-up of it that gives the woman who wears it individuality.

We have the latest conceits in Belts, Bags, Neckwear, Ribbon—in fact all the little things that add to your appearance—but the important thing with us just now is Coats, Coats, Coats. Fur lined and the other kind.

NOTE—You are welcome to the balance of the Initial Handkerchiefs that were so popular Saturday, until they are gone, at 15c each or two for 25c.

The Perley E. Pope Co.,

(Taplin's Old Store)

Corner Main and State Streets, - - Montpelier, Vermont.

Removal Sale!

As before announced, we are to vacate this store for a better equipped one in the A. Tomasi block Dec. 15th. In order to avoid the trouble, and consequent loss, of packing and unpacking breakable goods we will dispose of them at rock bottom prices.

Here Are a Few Bargains!

Pickles—10c bottles at 9c, 20c bottles at 18c and 25c bottles at 23c.

Olives—10c bottles at 9c, 15c bottles at 13c and 25c bottles at 23c.

Boiled Cider—In quart bottles at 23c.

Honey—Fine Comb Honey, per pound, 18c.

Baking Powder—12-ounce cans, fancy plates free, former price 25c, now 20c.

Coffee—"Special Offer," cup and saucer with each pound, former price 35c. In order to avoid packing crockery will sell it at 33c per pound.

Tea—About 20 pounds of choice "English Breakfast," formerly 29c, now 25c per pound.

It is unnecessary for us to say that this is no sale gotten up for the purpose of palming off old stock, dear at any price. Everybody knows all our goods are new and in prime condition.

Park & Stephen,

Telephone 12-4.

66 North Main St., Barre, Vt.